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NO. 2

## MR. TAULBEE'S THREATS.

### WILL THEY BE ADMITTED IN EVIDENCE IN KINCAID'S TRIAL?

The Court Takes This Highly Important Question Under Consideration—Farmer Stillman Gives Some Strong Testimony for the Defense.

The sixth day of the Kincaid trial was marked by the largest attendance since the trial opened, many ladies being present. The day was marked by two interesting features, the introduction of a new witness for the defense, a farmer from Alleghany County, N. Y., whose version of the shooting was entirely different in many points from that of other eye-witnesses; and the raising of an interesting question of law, the admissibility of threats, implied or written by Taulbee against Kincaid. The latter question was not settled, as the court adjourned without giving a decision.

The first witness was Mr. W. H. Stillman, of Alleghany County, N. Y. He was an eye-witness of the shooting and knew Taulbee by sight. While passing down the stairsway he met Taulbee and an unknown man conversing. It was a dark day and a dim light was burning from a jet on the wall. He proceeded down stairs and at bottom heard some one say, "Keep off," or "Keep back," which caused him immediately to turn. Then witness saw a man standing at the angle of stairs where they turn. Taulbee rushed across the landing to where the man stood. Witness saw the flash of the pistol when Taulbee was within an arms length of it, with one hand raised. The man with the pistol was retreating. Witness was visiting a relative in the city, and had a return excursion ticket, which expired the day following the shooting. He said nothing to his relative, Mr. Crandell, about the shooting, and left the city early next day. He left the building soon after the shooting. He was bewildered and frightened and did not remember seeing anyone else on the stairway. He was severely cross-examined by District Attorney Cole, and said that he inadvertently told a Mr. A. P. Bradley of the shooting at his store in friendship, and then he was sought out as a witness. He stuck to his story all through.

The District Attorney wanted to get at the details of how the witness came to be a witness, and the defense offered to put in evidence the correspondence that brought him here, but the Government objected.

Mr. W. E. Curtis, the well-known newspaper correspondent, gave testimony as to Kincaid's mental condition. The Government resisted the attempt to admit any such evidence, but the Court allowed it. The witness said Kincaid was nervous, delicate, and in poor health, and was an amiable, peaceful, and quiet man. Witness was asked as to any conversation he had with Kincaid a little prior to the shooting in reference to Taulbee.

The Government objected to this. Mr. Wilson said he proposed to prove that this witness communicated to Kincaid threats made against him by Taulbee. Mr. Cole held that the state of the evidence was not yet such as to make the testimony admissible.

It was decided to argue the question, and at 12:30 a recess was taken until 1 o'clock.

On reassembling at 1 o'clock, before the commencement of the argument, Congressman Brown, of Indiana, was called, and he gave his version of the shooting, which was the same as that given before the coroner's jury.

The question of the right of the defense to introduce testimony as to threats made by Taulbee against Kincaid was then taken up. District Attorney Cole opening the argument against its introduction. He denied that any testimony had been submitted to indicate that the accused was assaulted or was in apparent imminent danger at the time of the collision, and argued that therefore the testimony as to threats could not be admitted. He quoted from the Wiggins case in the Supreme Court (98 U. S.) to sustain his proposition. He argued that before testimony as to threats could be submitted it must be shown that the prisoner was in imminent danger at the time of the shooting. He quoted from a decision of Chief Justice Rufin to the effect that the killing was not justifiable by the mere belief on the part of the slayer that the man slain intended to kill him unless the latter appeared to be in a position to carry out that intention; that the conjecture that the man might be armed and might intend to kill would not justify the other in killing him.

The District Attorney closed his argument with a declaration that the defense had not shown that Mr. Kincaid was in danger at the time of the shooting.

Mr. Grosvenor, in arguing for the defense as to the admissibility of the evidence, cited numerous cases to justify the defense in its position, and showed that in almost every case of a similar nature such evidence had been admitted. He quoted from numerous cases in Ohio and Pennsylvania courts in support of his position. How were they to prove anything if threats implied, spoken, and written by the dead man against the prisoner were excluded? It was good common law to admit such important testimony, and he showed that many of the cases cited by the Government against admission differed in the main from the features of the present case.

Mr. J. M. Wilson also argued in favor of admission of the testimony, and Mr. Cole replied, the arguments occupying until 3:40 o'clock.

Justice Bradley said he would take the question under consideration, and the court adjourned until Monday.

**Hampton Roads Full of Vessels.**  
BALTIMORE, March 28.—Capt. Carter, of the ship Parthia, which lost some spars in the Gulf Stream on Sunday night last, during a voyage from New York for San Francisco, came to this city to-day from Hampton Roads, where the Parthia is at anchor. Capt. Carter will repair damages in the Roads and proceed.

The Roads is crowded with craft, which ran there for shelter. Most of the bay steamers are delayed. There was no movement to-day among vessels in port.

## AS TO REAL RECIPROCITY.

### Many Vexed Questions May Be Settled by Treaty Concessions.

TORONTO, Ont., March 28.—In an interview in the *Evening Telegram* to-day Erastus Wiman expresses the opinion that the Tory government will be willing to make considerable concessions to bring about a large degree of reciprocity with the United States. He believes that the perpetuation of the power of the Tory party will depend upon the success of the negotiations with Washington, and that Sir John Macdonald will act accordingly, especially as the result of the recent election shows a popular majority in favor of the closest commercial relations with the United States, even in the face of the allegation that it meant annexation to attain it.

Mr. Wiman believes that Mr. Blaine is anxious to secure a liberal measure of reciprocity. In the Tory proposals he may find the possibility of settling many vexed questions. The fishery question certainly can thus be immediately adjusted by concessions of the Canadians, and in that adjustment would follow the settlement of the Newfoundland contention, for it was only the objections of Canada that prevented imperial assent to the convention agreed upon between Mr. Blaine and Mr. Bond.

Equally, would the settlement of the Behring Strait matter be facilitated, because of Canadian compliance with the transportation problem and the menace to American railway interests would be removed by enforcing regulations affecting American traffic in Canada, similar to those provided in the inter-state commerce act of the United States.

Accompanying this settlement, in exchange for these concessions, might follow the abolition of the coasting laws in the lakes, free canals, uniform wrecking regulations, and other material advantages could be given and taken.

As to real reciprocity, while unrestricted trade at the start could hardly be attained, the list of articles to which the Tories would agree, would enormously augment the opportunities of American trade.

The negotiations may result in a measure of reciprocity, the benefit of which cannot be denied, even by those who would like to see it unrestricted in extent and achieved by an instrumentality different from that of the Tory party.

## ITALY AND THE UNITED STATES.

### World's Fair—American Pork—New Orleans Lynching—Minister Fava.

ROME, March 28.—Mr. Louis Contencin, president of the New York Italian Chamber of Commerce, had interviews with several of the members of the Italian Cabinet in regard to the prohibition duties piled by Italy upon American pork concerning Italy's participation in the Chicago World's Fair and upon other matters affecting commercial relations between Italy and the United States. Mr. Contencin, in conversation with an Associated Press correspondent, after the interviews mentioned, said that he had received assurances that all the matters referred to would be favorably considered. Mr. Contencin added that he was convinced that the Italian government was anxious to cooperate with the United States, and would do so unless a failure upon the part of the State of Louisiana or of the Federal authorities to institute proceedings against the New Orleans lynchings compels the withdrawal of Baron Fava from his post as Italian Minister to the United States.

## THE NEW ORLEANS LYNCHING.

### Not Attributable to Race Hatred Says an Italian Consul.

PARIS, March 28.—Apropos of the recent lynching of Italians at New Orleans, the Italian consul in this city, Signor C. Resmann, in an interview with the Associated Press correspondent, said the members of the Italian colony here did not believe that race hatred had anything to do with the affair. The consul said: "When I represented Italy at Constantinople the secret society known as the Mafia was very strong there. Its agents committed two murders, both of the victims being killed because they were suspected of having the intention of betraying the Mafia's secrets."

## SAVED BY A BRAVE GIRL.

### Thirty Guests Narrowly Escaped From a Burning Hotel.

CUMBERLAND, Md., March 28.—The Simms House at Piedmont, W. Va., was burned this morning. Columbus Helmick was seriously hurt. Anne M. Entler, daughter of the proprietor, burst open the doors of the guests, and the thirty in the hotel escaped. But for her pluck the loss of life would have been heavy. Twenty thousand dollars is the loss by the fire; insurance \$4,700 in Wheeling companies.

## Want Minister Carter Recalled.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., March 28.—The British steamer *Hunsford* arrived from Honolulu to-day. Capt. Gifford stated that Queen Liliuokalani was experiencing difficulty with her cabinet, as the Reform party was making vigorous opposition over several appointments. He stated that the party had petitioned for the recall of Minister Carter, and desires his removal.

## Bad for Ben Franklin's Descendants.

PHILADELPHIA, March 28.—Judge Penrose filed an opinion in the Orphan's Court to-day dismissing the petitions of descendants of Benjamin Franklin, who claimed the accumulated fund of about \$100,000 held by the city in trust and which will now most likely go to erect a normal school.

## Specie Exports and Imports.

NEW YORK, March 28.—Exports of specie last week, \$928,738, of which \$853,618 gold, \$75,120 silver. Specie imports, \$220,303, of which \$195,978 gold, \$24,325 silver.

## A TREASURY SENSATION.

### COUNTERFEIT TWO-DOLLAR SILVER CERTIFICATE DISCOVERED.

Secret Conference of Officials Decided to Substitute New Series of Notes of Same Denomination and Recall the \$40,000,000 Notes Now in Circulation.

A sensation has been caused at the Treasury Department by the discovery of a counterfeit two-dollar silver certificate, so nearly perfect in all its parts as to be almost impossible of detection. Heretofore all counterfeiters of our paper currency have been readily detected by the failure to imitate the distinctive character of the paper on which Government notes are printed, which is so arranged that each part of it forming a complete note contains a small silk thread running through it lengthwise. This paper is for the first time almost perfectly imitated in the counterfeit just discovered. So far as is now known it has been used only in counterfeiting the two-dollar silver certificate of the series of 1886. This note was designed under the supervision of Treasurer Jordan and contains on its face a vignette of Gen. Hancock.

It is estimated that there are now nearly \$40,000,000 of these notes in circulation, and the problem before the Treasury Department is how to get them back into the Treasury and to substitute a new series without serious embarrassment before any considerable quantity of the counterfeit notes get into circulation. This was the subject of a secret conference at the Treasury Department yesterday afternoon between Secretary Foster and the leading officials of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. It was practically decided to suspend the printing of the two-dollar silver certificate, and to institute a new series of the same denomination. These will contain a vignette of Secretary Windom, and will be issued as soon as the necessary plates can be engraved. It will take about two months to prepare the plates, and in the meantime the Government will exert its utmost endeavors to secure and destroy the plates and other paraphernalia used in the manufacture of the counterfeit.

## THE NEW WIRE GUN.

### Successfully Tested Yesterday at Fort Wadsworth, New York Harbor.

NEW YORK, March 28.—The new wire gun invented by John Hamilton Brown, of this city, was tested to-day at Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, in the presence of about two hundred persons, most of whom were Navy and Army officers.

There were two tests, which were made under the direction of Lieut. N. G. Whistler, of the United States Army. The first was made with two pounds eight ounces of powder. After the discharge, a careful examination showed that there was not the slightest evidence of expansion, and that the cylinder had withstood a pressure of 4,150 pounds. The other test was made with three pounds and three ounces of powder. During this experiment the plugs were wedged in so tight that it could not be exactly determined how much pressure the cylinder had withstood. It was estimated, however, by Lieut. Whistler and Inventor Brown that the second test had showed a pressure of at least 60,000 pounds.

All present expressed themselves as satisfied that the new gun was an improvement on others that have been produced in this country.

## BISMARCK'S POPULARITY.

### Celebration of the Seventy-sixth Anniversary of His Birth.

BERLIN, March 28.—The candidate of the Freisinnige party for the Reichstag in Geestemünde, finding no support, has withdrawn, leaving the contest to Prince Bismarck and the Socialist candidate. Nobody doubts that the Prince will receive a great majority. The warmth of his reception at Altona and the extent of the preparations throughout the country for the celebration of the seventy-sixth anniversary of his birth on Wednesday prove the unabated popularity of the Prince. With growing doubts as to the Emperor's callow wisdom being a poor substitute for the ex-Chancellor's genius and experience, the national sentiment reawakens toward him.

## Murder of Minister Baltycheff.

SOFIA, March 28.—The police of this city are actively investigating the assassination of M. Baltycheff, the Minister of Finance, who was shot and killed yesterday evening by a man armed with a revolver, the supposition being that the murderer mistook M. Baltycheff for M. Stambuloff, the Bulgarian Premier, with whom the Minister of Finance was walking at the time he was fired upon. As a result of the police investigation thirty persons have been arrested. The prisoners include M. Karaveloff. All the persons taken into custody are members of the party which M. Karaveloff represents.

## Brutally Beaten by Masked Men.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., March 28.—D. M. Jones, for many years inside foreman at the Glen Lion Collieries of the Susquehanna Coal Company, located near Nanticoke, was met on the highway late last night, while on his way home, by a band of masked men, who knocked him down and kicked him in a brutal manner, and left him in dying condition.

## A Tack Trust.

TAUNTON, Mass., March 28.—The oft-mentioned movement to effect a combination of the leading tack companies of New England has reached that point that an option of the controlling interest of the Field Factories in this city has been secured and is under consideration. If this purchase is made the combination will be made solid.

## WHERE WILL IT GO?

### No Temporary Home for the City Post Office Yet Selected.

"Where will we find a temporary home during the building of our permanent quarters?" is the question racking the brains of the employees of the City Post Office. The impression was last week that they would have to remain in the present wretched place, as the agents of the building had agreed on a rent of \$11,000 per year and to make at least \$5,000 worth of improvements, so as to render it habitable. Now it is learned that the amount of room would be inadequate to meet the demands, even though temporary buildings were utilized on the Louisiana avenue parking. In speaking of the subject a prominent official said that he believed the G-street proposition met with more favor from the Postmaster General, and unless something else happened, that it would be selected as the temporary quarters. The syndicate which has this place in charge guarantee to have a building up by July 1 to meet all requirements. After all it matters little now where the City Post Office, for the branch offices so equally distributed throughout the city render postal facilities accessible to every one.

## THE PFITZENMEYER MURDER.

### Husband of the Accused Murderess Testifying Excitedly.

MEDIA, Pa., March 28.—The sixth day's proceedings of the Emma Pfitzenmeyer murder case began at Media this morning, with H. Schmidt, the husband of Mrs. Caroline Schmidt, the accused murderess, on the stand. Schmidt, while born in Philadelphia, has many native German characteristics, and does not appear to good advantage on the stand. During the cross-examination by District Attorney Hannum the witness seemed extremely nervous and halted over many of the questions.

When asked how he knew Emma committed suicide, he hesitated, rubbed his hands, and finally after repeating the question to himself said: "My wife told me so."

He said he was too excited to call any of the neighbors after his wife had found Emma dead on the floor up stairs, but preferred to hunt up Carl Pfitzenmeyer, a brother. The district attorney put the witness through a most searching cross-examination. In the main his testimony did not materially differ from that given at the coroner's inquest.

## CHARGES AGAINST BISMARCK.

### The Mystery of the Ex-Chancellor's Use of the Guelph Fund.

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BERLIN, March 28.—A government bill which is now in course of preparation for submission to the Landtag, dealing with the Guelph fund, will bring into public light the hidden history of Prince Bismarck's disposal of large sums. If the Freisinnige party get a chance the whole secret of the payments to the press and police by Prince Bismarck's agents, if they were drawn from the fund, will become a matter of public account. The Liberal papers are already trying to trace the payments.

The *Potsdamer Correspondenz* affirms that Herr Krueger, chief of Prince Bismarck's secret police, received 50,000 marks from the fund. No one suggests that the Prince used the money for other than political purposes, but the organ of Herr Richter, the Liberal leader, demands that the ex-Chancellor be held responsible and be compelled to make restitution for the 350,000 marks given Dr. Von Boetticher and for other payments drawn from the fund.

## TO REMOVE A JUDGE.

### Evidence of Intoxication and Association with Bad Women.

AUGUSTA, Me., March 28.—The hearing on petition for the removal of Judge Hamilton, of Biddeford, was resumed this forenoon before the joint convention of the Legislature. The principal witness was City Marshal Tarbox, who testified to the issuance by Hamilton of blank warrants for liquor search. Four other witnesses gave evidence tending to prove charges of intoxication and association with women of ill-fame.

## Capt. Catley Exonerated.

OMAHA, Neb., March 28.—The verdict in the Capt. Catley court-martial case was returned to the headquarters of the Platte today. The findings of the court exonerate the captain from the charges of cowardice and conduct unbecoming an officer. He was charged with shirking dangerous duty at Pine Ridge last December. Capt. Catley has been ordered to rejoin his company in the Second Infantry.

## Extradition Refused.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 28.—Upon the report made by Attorney General Zeiba O. Slocum, who examined the papers, Governor Davis has refused to allow the extradition of Thomas Garnett, wanted in Connecticut for embezzlement, forgery, and jail-breaking. Attorney General Slocum found that the seal upon Acting Governor Bulkeley's requisition was not the State seal of Connecticut, but merely the sign-manual of his private secretary.

## Ellis Island Immigration Depot.

The Secretary of the Treasury has awarded the contract for supplying steam-heating and ventilating apparatus for the immigration depot on Ellis Island, New York, to Baker, Smith & Co. of New York, at their bid of \$65,535. The bid of the Edison Light Company to supply an electric-light plant for the depot has been rejected, and the Department will issue an advertisement for new proposals.

The German Emperor will go to Stettin on Tuesday next to inspect the warships now being built there. Thence His Majesty will go to Lubek, Kiel, and Altona to visit Count von Waldersee.

## RENEWED WAR ALARM.

### WEAK DENIALS OF SIGNOR CRISPI'S PREDICTION.

The Czar's Offensive Policy—The ex-Italian Premier Still Possesses Ample Information Relative to Both the Political and Military Powers of Europe.

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BERLIN, March 28.—Semi-official organs are advised to ignore the renewed war alarm and not to notice reports coming from various sources which indicate early aggressive action on the part of France and Russia. Persons high in official circles refuse to say more than that the intention of Russia to abandon her attitude of reserve has been for some time known to the chiefs of the Dreibund, and that nothing can happen for which they are unprepared.

The recent indirect prediction of Signor Crispi, ex-Italian premier, that war was certain to occur during the current year, has elicited from the official papers at Vienna a comment to the effect that Signor Crispi is no longer in the secret of great events, and has become incompetent to prophesy, and that what he says ought not to disturb the tranquillity of Europe. This sort of denial, however, is not reassuring, as the fallen statesman is known to possess still ample information regarding everything relating to both the political and military powers of Europe.

The Cologne *Gazette* to-day asserts that it is the intention of the Czar to initiate and develop an offensive policy on the old lines by claiming supremacy.

It is believed in Bulgaria that the murder yesterday of M. Balcheff, Bulgarian Minister of Finance, is the opening of a game of secret intrigue preceding open conflict.

In an interview had with Gen. Obrotchev to-day by a representative of the *Reichsbote*, the general declared that the increasing rapidity of the Russian preparations will enable the Czar before the close of the present year to abandon his attitude of peace and to force any issue which he may deem necessary to obtain his ends.

Under the headline "Strategic March of Russia Westward," the *Reichsbote* details the concentrating movements of the Russian troops contained in the Poland, Padolia, and Volynia provinces, which now form one vast camp, and to which constant arrivals drawn from the battalions of the reserve add strength.

Meantime the public anxiety is not great. Official watchfulness has been thoroughly re-arranged, but has not as yet created a strained interest among the people.

The Vienna press, like that of Germany, maintains unusual reserve, while the statesmen, on whom rests the fate of the Dreibund, continue to affect to believe that no crisis is imminent.

## "HUSTLING" FOR THE FAIR.

### Indignant World's Fair Commissioners Assembling at Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 28.—The National World's Fair Commissioners are arriving for the purpose of attending the meeting to be held next Wednesday.

"This Fair has got to be national matter or else we won't have any Fair," said Commissioner McDonald. "You can put it down that we will consider this financial issue from cellar to garret, and if we are not accorded attention—well, you will see no Fair. The idea of a lobby going to Washington and decrying the Commissioners as a lot of greedy, mercenary men! We won't stand it. The Commissioners were determined to meet this time if they had to pay their own expenses."

## World's Fair Lady Managers.

CHICAGO, March 28.—Mrs. Potter Palmer has announced the executive committee of the World's Fair board of lady managers. Mrs. Palmer says she divided the country into four parts of equal population and selected six ladies from each part; that she divided them as equally as she could, and she endeavored to select ladies who resided within twelve hours' ride of Chicago. The first meeting of the executive committee will be held April 6.

## Drank a Bottle of Whisky and Died.

BANGOR, Me., March 28.—Leslie Ellis, who yesterday drained a quart bottle of whisky without taking the bottle from his lips, died at 10 o'clock this morning. It is said that Ellis's companions, who wagered that he could not do it, left him six hours in an unconscious condition before calling a doctor. An investigation will probably follow.

## Encampment at Chickamauga.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 28.—The State Military Advisory Board met here to-day and opened bids for different cities competing for the location of the encampment of State troops. The award was made to Chickamauga, a town located at Chickamauga battle-field.

## Canada's West Indies Advantages.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 28.—Commissioner Adam Brown writes from Jamaica that if Canada follows up the advantages secured at the exhibition, the West India trade is hers.

## The Weather.

For the District of Columbia, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland, fair Sunday; slightly warmer; winds becoming north.  
Thermometer readings yesterday: 8 A. M., 34; 3 P. M., 37; mean temperature, 35; maximum temperature, 38; minimum temperature, 32; mean relative humidity, 91. Total precipitation, 0.85 inches.  
Summary for March: Mean temperature, 41; average precipitation, 4.23 inches; highest temperature, 74, occurred in 1886; lowest temperature, 4, occurred in 1873.